United Nations A/56/328

General Assembly

Distr.: General
31 August 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Item 124 of the provisional agenda*
Advancement of women

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Secretary-General**

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1	3
II.	Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	2–6	3
III.	Status of the Optional Protocol to the Convention	7–8	3
IV.	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	9–22	3
	A. Capacity to fulfil its mandate	9–14	3
	B. Working methods of the Committee	15–20	4
	C. Working methods with regard to the Optional Protocol	21–22	5
V.	Efforts to encourage universal ratification of the Convention, its Optional Protocol and acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention	23–24	5
VI.	Technical assistance provided to States parties	25	6
VII.	Dissemination of the Convention, its Optional Protocol and information on the work of the Committee	26	6

* A/56/150.

** The present report was submitted after the 10-week deadline in order to include the results of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which ended on 20 July 2001, and the pre-session working group for the twenty-sixth session of the Committee, which ended on 27 July 2001.

01-52774 (E) 021001

Annexes

I. States parties which have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as at 1 August 2001 7

II. States parties which have deposited with the Secretary-General instruments of acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, as at 1 August 2001 14

III. Reservations made by States parties to the Convention between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001 15

IV. Objections to reservations to the Convention made between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001 16

V. Communications received between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001 20

VI. Withdrawals of reservations and declarations to the Convention between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001 21

VII. Reports of States parties considered by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001 22

VIII. Reports of States parties submitted but not yet considered by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as at 1 August 2001 24

IX. Reports of States parties due but not yet submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as at 1 August 2001 26

X. States parties which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as at 1 August 2001 32

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/70 of 4 December 2000, on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its fifty-sixth session, a report on the status of the Convention.

II. Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

2. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the General Assembly by resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979. It was opened for signature, ratification and accession in New York on 1 March 1980 and, in accordance with article 27, entered into force on 3 September 1981.

3. As at 1 August 2001, 168 States parties had ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, of which 60 had acceded to it and 7 had succeeded to it. In addition, 3 further States were signatories to the Convention. The most recent States to ratify the Convention were the Democratic Republic of Korea, on 27 February 2001, and Saudi Arabia, on 7 September 2000. Mauritania acceded to the Convention on 10 May 2001, and Yugoslavia succeeded to it on 12 March 2001 (see annex I for the list of States that have signed, ratified, acceded to or succeeded to the Convention, the dates of signature and receipt of the instruments of ratification, accession or succession).

4. As at 1 August 2001, 24 States parties had deposited with the Secretary-General instruments of acceptance to the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, relating to the periodicity and duration of the meetings of the Committee (see annex II). During the period August 2000 to 1 August 2001, Austria deposited its instrument of acceptance of the amendment on 11 September 2000.

5. During the period from 1 August 2000 to 1 August 2001, reservations were entered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to article 2, paragraph (f), and to article 29, paragraph 1, and Saudi Arabia entered general reservations to the Convention, article 9, paragraph 2, and article 29, paragraph 2 (see annex III).

6. Objections to reservations were received from Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Spain and Sweden (see annex IV). Communications were received from France and the Netherlands (see annex V). Withdrawals of reservations were received from Australia on 30 August 2000 and from Austria on 11 September 2000 (see annex VI).

III. Status of the Optional Protocol to the Convention

7. By its resolution 54/4 of 6 October 1999, the General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Optional Protocol, which entitles individuals and groups of individuals to submit communications concerning alleged violations of the Convention in a State party to the Convention and the Protocol, allows the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to inquire of its own motion into grave or systematic violations of the Convention. The Optional Protocol was opened for signature, ratification and accession at United Nations Headquarters on 10 December 1999 and entered into force on 22 December 2000.

8. As at August 2001, 68 State parties had signed the Optional Protocol and 24 had ratified it or acceded to it. The most recent States parties to ratify the Optional Protocol were Spain, on 6 July 2001, and Uruguay, on 26 July 2001. One State party (Bangladesh) opted out of the inquiry procedure upon ratification (see annex X).

IV. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

A. Capacity to fulfil its mandate

1. Fulfilment by States parties of reporting obligations

9. Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention provides that States parties undertake to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention within one year after its entry into force for the State party

concerned, and thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.

10. Between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001, the reports of 14 States parties were received by the Secretary-General, as follows:

Barbados (fourth periodic report)

Costa Rica (initial report)

El Salvador (combined third and fourth periodic reports, and fifth report)

Estonia (combined initial, second and third periodic reports)

Greece (combined fourth and fifth periodic reports)

Guatemala (third periodic report)

Guinea (initial report)

Hungary (combined fourth and fifth periodic reports)

Mexico (fifth periodic report)

Netherlands (third periodic report)

Singapore (second periodic report)

Sweden (fifth periodic report)

Trinidad and Tobago (initial report)

Viet Nam (combined third and fourth periodic reports).

11. Between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001, the Committee considered, at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, 22 reports submitted by 16 States parties: six initial reports; one combined initial, second and third periodic report; three second periodic reports; one combined second, third and fourth periodic report; three third periodic reports; two combined third and fourth periodic reports; three fourth periodic reports; one combined fourth and fifth report; and two fifth periodic reports (see annex VII).

2. Reports awaiting consideration

12. As at 1 August 2001, reports submitted by 39 States parties had yet to be considered by the Committee (see annex VIII). Bearing in mind the reports awaiting consideration, and its concern that the information contained in those reports would become obsolete, the Committee, at its twenty-fifth session, adopted decision 25/I, in which it requested the General Assembly to: (a) approve on an exceptional basis, a session of three weeks' duration in August 2002, consisting of 30 meetings of the Committee to be used entirely for the consideration of the reports of the States parties in order to reduce the backlog of reports; (b) approve an enlargement of the pre-sessional working group that is scheduled to meet from 4 to 8 February 2002 in order to prepare issues and questions relating to reports to be considered at the extraordinary session of the Committee in August 2002.

13. In accordance with rule 23 of the rules of procedure of the Committee, a statement of the programme budget implications of decision 25/I were submitted to the Committee prior to the adoption of the decision.

3. Overdue reports

14. As at 1 August 2001, there were 239 overdue reports, of which 47 were initial reports, 62 were second periodic reports, 41 were third periodic reports, 50 were fourth periodic reports and 39 were fifth periodic reports (see annex IX).

B. Working methods of the Committee

Decisions and suggestions

15. At its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, the Committee adopted six decisions including the above-mentioned decision 25/I, in which it requested the General Assembly to approve an extraordinary session to consider reports awaiting review.[1]

16. By decision 24/I, the Committee adopted its rules of procedure. The text of the rules will be contained in an annex to the report of the Committee on its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions.

17. In its decision 24/II, the Committee decided to adopt a statement on gender and racial discrimination, to be forwarded to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference against Racial Discrimination Xenophobia and Related Intolerance at its second session, held at Geneva from 21 May to 1 June 2001. By the same decision, it also decided, subject to the availability of resources, to nominate the Chairperson and two other Committee members, as well as the two members resident in South Africa, to attend, on its behalf, the World Conference to be held at Durban,

South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001. In its decision 24/III, the Committee decided to develop closer links with the Commission on the Status of Women and drew attention to the willingness of members of the Committee to serve as experts in expert group meetings convened in preparation for the Commission and as panellists during Commission sessions.

18. In its decision 25/II, the Committee recalled its decision 22/IV and decided that, in drawing up the list of issues and questions with regard to periodic reports, the pre-sessional working group should normally formulate a short list of issues and questions, focusing on themes addressed by the Convention.

19. In its decision 25/III, the Committee adopted a statement to be forwarded to the special session of the General Assembly on children, and decided, subject to the availability of resources, to nominate one member to participate in the special session on its behalf.

20. At its twenty-fifth session, the Committee adopted two suggestions. In its suggestion 25/I, the Committee suggested that the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs establish a confidential electronic database for the registration of communications submitted under the Optional Protocol to the Convention, similar to that established by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and that steps be taken to ensure an information flow between the proposed database of the Division and the existing database of the Office of the High Commissioner. The Committee requested the Division to report to it on the progress made in this regard at its twenty-sixth session. In its suggestion 25/II, the Committee suggested guidelines for reports submitted by United Nations entities to the Committee.

C. Working methods with regard to the Optional Protocol

1. Decisions and suggestions

21. The rules of procedure adopted by the Committee at its twenty-fourth session included rules governing its work under the Optional Protocol to the Convention. At its twenty-fourth session, the Committee, in accordance with those rules, established a working group on the Optional Protocol, which held two meetings to discuss the working methods to be adopted during the twenty-fifth session of the Committee.

2. General recommendations

22. At its twenty-fourth session, the Committee began work on a general recommendation on article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, concerning temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women. At its twenty-fifth session, the Committee designated one of its members to provide it with a background paper on the question, for consideration at its twenty-sixth session.

V. Efforts to encourage universal ratification of the Convention, its Optional Protocol and acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention

23. The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women have continued their efforts to encourage universal ratification of the Convention and the Optional Protocol, and to ensure acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which relates to the meeting time allocated to the Committee. The Special Adviser called for universal ratification of the Convention, its Optional Protocol and acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, during the 105th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Havana from 1 to 7 April 2001, in Havana, at the joint meeting of the Inter-agency Meeting on Women and Gender Equality and the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, held at Vienna from 23 to 25 April 2001, and at the International Symposium on the Impact of Women's Training on Socio-Economic Development, held at Haifa, Israel from 3 to 8 June 2001. The Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women gave an address on the Optional Protocol during a panel discussion convened during the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

24. The Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues, the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs convened a panel discussion on 5 July 2001, during the

twenty-fifth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The aim was to promote the treaty signature/ratification event that is to be held as part of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly. The event is to focus on the rights of women and children and, in particular, 23 treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol.

VI. Technical assistance provided to States parties

25. The Division for the Advancement of Women conducted a subregional training workshop in support of the preparation of reports of States parties to be submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. The workshop, held at Auckland, New Zealand, from 13 to 15 February 2001, was organized in collaboration with the Government of New Zealand, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Fiji, and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The objective of the workshop, which was attended by representatives of 14 Pacific Island States, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations, was to assist Governments in enhancing their knowledge and understanding of women's rights, to strengthen the capacity of governmental officials who are responsible for preparing reports under the Convention and for monitoring the progress made in its implementation to encourage States which have not yet done so to ratify the Convention, and to increase the awareness and capacity of representatives of non-governmental organizations and civil society with regard to the Convention. Further offers of technical support have been made to States contemplating ratification, and with regard to the fulfilment of reporting obligations.

VII. Dissemination of the Convention, its Optional Protocol and information on the work of the Committee

26. The Division for the Advancement of Women maintains a section on its home page on the Internet dedicated to the Convention, its Optional Protocol and the work of the Committee. The text of the Convention and its Optional Protocol, the reports of States parties, documents prepared for the Committee, the Committee's concluding comments and other relevant information are posted on the site. Links between the Division's home page and other sites, including that of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, allow cross-reference to other pertinent documents.

Notes

[1] For the report of the Committee on its twenty-fourth session, see A/56/38 (Part I). The final report of the Committee on its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/56/38).

Annex I

States parties which have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as at 1 August 2001

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*	*Date of entry into force*
Albania	11 May 1994[a]	10 June 1994
Algeria	22 May 1996[a, b]	21 June 1996
Andorra	15 January 1997[a]	14 February 1997
Angola	17 September 1986[a]	17 October 1986
Antigua and Barbuda	1 August 1989[a]	31 August 1989
Argentina	15 July 1985[b]	14 August 1985
Armenia	13 September 1993[a]	13 October 1993
Australia	28 July 1983[b]	27 August 1983
Austria	31 March 1982[b]	30 April 1982
Azerbaijan	10 July 1995[a]	9 August 1995
Bahamas	6 October 1993[a]	5 November 1993
Bangladesh	6 November 1984[a, b]	6 December 1984
Barbados	16 October 1980	3 September 1981
Belarus	4 February 1981[c]	3 September 1981
Belgium	10 July 1985[b]	9 August 1985
Belize	16 May 1990	15 June 1990
Benin	12 March 1992	11 April 1992
Bhutan	31 August 1981	30 September 1981
Bolivia	8 June 1990	8 July 1990
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 September 1993[d]	1 October 1993
Botswana	13 August 1996[a]	12 September 1996
Brazil	1 February 1984[b]	2 March 1984
Bulgaria	8 February 1982[c]	10 March 1982
Burkina Faso	14 October 1987[a]	13 November 1987

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*	*Date of entry into force*
Burundi	8 January 1992	7 February 1992
Cambodia	15 October 1992[a]	14 November 1992
Cameroon	23 August 1994[a]	22 September 1994
Canada	10 December 1981[c]	9 January 1982
Cape Verde	5 December 1980[a]	3 September 1981
Central African Republic	21 June 1991[a]	21 July 1991
Chad	9 June 1995[a]	9 July 1995
Chile	7 December 1989	6 January 1990
China	4 November 1980[b]	3 September 1981
Colombia	19 January 1982	18 February 1982
Comoros	31 October 1994[a]	30 November 1994
Congo	26 July 1982	25 August 1982
Costa Rica	4 April 1986	4 May 1986
Côte d'Ivoire	19 December 1995[a]	17 January 1996
Croatia	9 September 1992[d]	9 October 1992
Cuba	17 July 1980[b]	3 September 1981
Cyprus	23 July 1985[a b]	22 August 1985
Czech Republic[e]	22 February 1993[c d]	24 March 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	27 February 2001	29 March 2001
Democratic Republic of the Congo[f]	17 October 1986	16 November 1986
Denmark	21 April 1983	21 May 1983
Djibouti	2 December 1998[a]	1 January 1999
Dominica	15 September 1980	3 September 1981
Dominican Republic	2 September 1982	2 October 1982
Ecuador	9 November 1981	9 December 1981
Egypt	18 September 1981[b]	18 October 1981
El Salvador	19 August 1981[b]	18 September 1981

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*	*Date of entry into force*
Equatorial Guinea	23 October 1984[a]	22 November 1984
Eritrea	5 September 1995[a]	5 October 1995
Estonia	21 October 1991[a]	20 November 1991
Ethiopia	10 September 1981[b]	10 October 1981
Fiji	28 August 1995[a b]	27 September 1995
Finland	4 September 1986	4 October 1986
France	14 December 1983[b c]	13 January 1984
Gabon	21 January 1983	20 February 1983
Gambia	16 April 1993	16 May 1993
Georgia	26 October 1994[a]	25 November 1994
Germany[g]	10 July 1985[b]	9 August 1985
Ghana	2 January 1986	1 February 1986
Greece	7 June 1983	7 July 1983
Grenada	30 August 1990	29 September 1990
Guatemala	12 August 1982	11 September 1982
Guinea	9 August 1982	8 September 1982
Guinea-Bissau	23 August 1985	22 September 1985
Guyana	17 July 1980	3 September 1981
Haiti	20 July 1981	3 September 1981
Honduras	3 March 1983	2 April 1983
Hungary	22 December 1980[c]	3 September 1981
Iceland	18 June 1985	18 July 1985
India	9 July 1993[b]	8 August 1993
Indonesia	13 September 1984[b]	13 October 1984
Iraq	13 August 1986[a b]	12 September 1986
Ireland	23 December 1985[a b c]	22 January 1986
Israel	3 October 1991[b]	2 November 1991
Italy	10 June 1985[b]	10 July 1985

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession	Date of entry into force
Jamaica	19 October 1984[b]	18 November 1984
Japan	25 June 1985	25 July 1985
Jordan	1 July 1992[b]	31 July 1992
Kazakhstan	26 August 1998[a]	25 September 1998
Kenya	9 March 1984[a]	8 April 1984
Kuwait	2 September 1994[a]	2 October 1994
Kyrgyzstan	10 February 1997[a]	12 March 1997
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 August 1981	13 September 1981
Latvia	14 April 1992[a]	14 May 1992
Lebanon	21 April 1997[a, b]	21 May 1997
Lesotho	22 August 1995[a, b]	21 September 1995
Liberia	17 July 1984[a]	16 August 1984
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16 May 1989[a, b]	15 June 1989
Liechtenstein	22 December 1995[a, c]	21 January 1996
Lithuania	18 January 1994[a]	17 February 1994
Luxembourg	2 February 1989[b]	4 March 1989
Madagascar	17 March 1989	16 April 1989
Malawi	12 March 1987[a, c]	11 April 1987
Malaysia	5 July 1995[a, b]	4 August 1995
Maldives	1 July 1993[a, b]	31 July 1993
Mali	10 September 1985	10 October 1985
Malta	8 March 1991[a, b]	7 April 1991
Mauritania	10 May 2001	9 June 2001
Mauritius	9 July 1984[a, c]	8 August 1984
Mexico	23 March 1981[b]	3 September 1981
Mongolia	20 July 1981[c]	3 September 1981
Morocco	21 June 1993[a, b]	21 July 1993
Mozambique	16 April 1997[a]	16 May 1997

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*	*Date of entry into force*
Myanmar	22 July 1997[a] [b]	21 August 1997
Namibia	23 November 1992[a]	23 December 1992
Nepal	22 April 1991	22 May 1991
Netherlands	23 July 1991[b]	22 August 1991
New Zealand	10 January 1985[b] [c]	9 February 1985
Nicaragua	27 October 1981	26 November 1981
Niger	8 October 1999[a]	7 November 1999
Nigeria	13 June 1985	13 July 1985
Norway	21 May 1981	3 September 1981
Pakistan	12 March 1996[a] [b]	11 April 1996
Panama	29 October 1981	28 November 1981
Papua New Guinea	12 January 1995[a]	11 February 1995
Paraguay	6 April 1987[a]	6 May 1987
Peru	13 September 1982	13 October 1982
Philippines	5 August 1981	4 September 1981
Poland	30 July 1980[c]	3 September 1981
Portugal	30 July 1980	3 September 1981
Republic of Korea	27 December 1984[b] [c]	26 January 1985
Republic of Moldova	1 July 1994[a]	31 July 1994
Romania	7 January 1982[b]	6 February 1982
Russian Federation	23 January 1981[c]	3 September 1981
Rwanda	2 March 1981	3 September 1981
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 April 1985[a]	25 May 1985
Saint Lucia	8 October 1982[a]	7 November 1982
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4 August 1981[a]	3 September 1981
Samoa	25 September 1992[a]	25 October 1992
Saudi Arabia	7 September 2000	7 October 2000
Senegal	5 February 1985	7 March 1985

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*	*Date of entry into force*
Seychelles	5 May 1992[a]	4 June 1992
Sierra Leone	11 November 1988	11 December 1988
Singapore	5 October 1995[a b]	4 November 1995
Slovakia[e]	28 May 1993[c d]	27 June 1993
Slovenia	6 July 1992[d]	5 August 1992
South Africa	15 December 1995[a]	14 January 1996
Spain	5 January 1984[b]	4 February 1984
Sri Lanka	5 October 1981	4 November 1981
Suriname	1 March 1993[a]	31 March 1993
Sweden	2 July 1980	3 September 1981
Switzerland	27 March 1997[a]	26 April 1997
Tajikistan	26 October 1993[a]	25 November 1993
Thailand	9 August 1985[a b c]	8 September 1985
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18 January 1994[d]	17 February 1994
Togo	26 September 1983[a]	26 October 1983
Trinidad and Tobago	12 January 1990[b]	11 February 1990
Tunisia	20 September 1985[b]	20 October 1985
Turkey	20 December 1985[a b]	19 January 1986
Turkmenistan	1 May 1997[a]	31 May 1997
Tuvalu	6 October 1999[a]	5 November 1999
Uganda	22 July 1985	21 August 1985
Ukraine	12 March 1981[c]	3 September 1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 April 1986[b]	7 May 1986
United Republic of Tanzania	20 August 1985	19 September 1985
Uruguay	9 October 1981	8 November 1981
Uzbekistan	19 July 1995[a]	18 August 1995

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession*	*Date of entry into force*
Vanuatu	8 September 1995[a]	8 October 1995
Venezuela	2 May 1983[b]	1 June 1983
Viet Nam	17 February 1982[b]	19 March 1982
Yemen[h]	30 May 1984[a, b]	29 June 1984
Yugoslavia	12 March 2001[d]	
Zambia	21 June 1985	21 July 1985
Zimbabwe	13 May 1991[a]	12 June 1991

[a] Accession.
[b] Declarations and reservations.
[c] Reservation subsequently withdrawn.
[d] Succession.
[e] Before becoming separate States on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia formed part of Czechoslovakia which had ratified the Convention on 16 February 1982.
[f] Effective 17 May 1997, Zaire was renamed Democratic Republic of the Congo.
[g] With effect from 3 October 1990, the German Democratic Republic (which ratified the Convention on 9 July 1980) and the Federal Republic of Germany (which ratified the Convention on 10 July 1985) united to form one sovereign State, which acts in the United Nations under the designation Germany.
[h] On 22 May 1990, Democratic Yemen and Yemen merged to form a single State, which acts in the United Nations under the designation Yemen.

Annex II

States parties which have deposited with the Secretary-General instruments of acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, as at 1 August 2001

State party	*Date of acceptance*
Australia	4 June 1998
Austria	11 September 2000
Brazil	5 March 1997
Canada	3 November 1997
Chile	8 May 1998
Denmark	12 March 1996
Finland	18 March 1996
France	8 August 1997
Guatemala	3 June 1999
Italy	31 May 1996
Liechtenstein	15 April 1997
Madagascar	19 July 1996
Malta	5 March 1997
Mexico	16 September 1996
Mongolia	19 December 1997
Netherlands	10 December 1997[a]
New Zealand	26 September 1996
Norway	29 March 1996
Panama	5 November 1996
Republic of Korea	12 August 1996
Sweden	17 July 1996
Switzerland	2 December 1997
Turkey	9 December 1999
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 November 1997[b]

[a] For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.
[b] For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, the British Virgin Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Annex III

Reservations made by States parties to the Convention between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001

Reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (f) of article 2, paragraph 2, of article 9, and paragraph 1 of article 29 [of the Convention].

Reservations made by Saudi Arabia

1. In case of contradiction between any term of the Convention and the norms of Islamic law, the Kingdom is not under obligation to observe the contradictory terms of the Convention.

2. The Kingdom does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of article 9 of the Convention and paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention.

Annex IV

Objections to reservations to the Convention made between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001

Objection by Denmark to the reservation made by the Niger

[2 November 2000]

With regard to the reservations to article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), article 5, paragraph (a), article 15, paragraph (4) and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g) made by the Niger upon accession:

The Government of Denmark finds that the reservations made by the Government of the Niger are not in conformity with the object and purpose of the Convention. The provisions in respect of which the Niger has made reservations cover fundamental rights of women and establish key elements for the elimination of discrimination against women. For this reason, the Government of Denmark objects to the said reservations made by the Government of the Niger.

The Convention remains in force in its entirety between the Niger and Denmark.

It is the opinion of the Government of Denmark that no time limit applies to objections against reservations, which are inadmissible under international law.

The Government of Denmark recommends the Government of the Niger to reconsider its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Objection by Finland to the reservation made by the Niger

[24 October 2000]

The Government of Finland notes that the reservations [..] are not in conformity with the object and purpose of the Convention. By acceding to the Convention, a State commits itself to adopting the measures required for the elimination of discrimination against women, in all its forms and manifestations. This includes taking appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women.

As it appears evident that the Government of the Niger will not apply the Convention with a view to fulfilling its treaty obligations to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and submits reservations to some of the most essential provisions of the Convention, [its] reservations are in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of Finland recalls part VI, article 28 of the Convention, according to which reservations incompatible with object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations made by the Government of the Niger to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Niger and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without benefiting from the reservations.

Objection by France to the reservations made by Saudi Arabia

[26 June 2001]

The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in New York on 18 December 1979. By stating that in the case of contradiction between any term of the Convention and the norms of Islamic law it is not under obligation to observe the terms of the Convention, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia formulates a reservation of general, indeterminate scope that gives the other States parties absolutely no idea which provisions of the Convention are affected or might be affected in future. The Government of the French Republic believes that the reservation could make the provisions of the Convention completely ineffective and therefore objects to it. The second reservation, concerning article 9, paragraph 2, rules out equality of rights between men and women with respect to the nationality of their children and the Government of the French Republic therefore objects to it.

These objections do not preclude the Convention's entry into force between Saudi Arabia and France. The reservation rejecting the means of dispute settlement provided for in article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention is in conformity with the provisions of article 29, paragraph 2.

Objection by Germany to the reservations made by Saudi Arabia

[2 November 2000]

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that the reservation with regard to compatibility of the provisions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women with Islamic law, raises doubts as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers this reservation to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany notes furthermore that the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 9 of the Convention aims to exclude one obligation of non-discrimination which is so important in the context of the Convention as to render this reservation contrary to the essence of the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Objection by Norway to the reservations made by the Niger

[1 November 2000]

The reservation concerns fundamental provisions of the Convention. Article 2 is the core provision as it outlines the measures which the State party is required to take in order to implement the Convention. The Convention can only be successfully implemented when all measures prescribed by article 2 are taken. Most importantly, it is unclear how the Convention's substantive provisions will be implemented without adopting measures to modify or abolish existing discriminatory laws, regulations, customs and practices.

The Government of Norway considers the other elements of the reservation, with the exception of the reservation made to article 29, as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The relevant provisions cover fundamental rights of women or they outline key elements in order to abolish discrimination against women. Women will not have the opportunity to live on equal footing with men if these provisions are not implemented.

Further, it is the Norwegian Government's position that article 5, paragraph (b), covers both public and private family education.

The Government of Norway therefore objects to the reservations made by the Government of the Niger to the following provisions:

- Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f);
- Article 5, paragraph (a);
- Article 15, paragraph 4;
- Article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g).

This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Niger. The Convention thus becomes operative between Norway and the Niger without the Niger benefiting from these reservations.

Objection by Spain to the reservations made by Saudi Arabia

[22 February 2001]

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on [7] September 2000, regarding any interpretation of the Convention that may be incompatible with the norms of Islamic law and regarding article 9, paragraph 2.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that the general reference to Islamic law, without specifying its content, creates doubts among the other States parties about the extent to which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia commits itself to fulfil its obligations under the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain is of the view that such a reservation by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since it refers to the Convention as a whole and seriously restricts or even excludes its application on a basis as ill-defined as the general reference to Islamic law.

Furthermore, the reservation to article 9, paragraph 2, aims at excluding one of the obligations concerning non-discrimination, which is the ultimate goal of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, according to article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

Therefore, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the said reservations by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Objection by Spain to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

[5 July 2001]

With regard to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon accession:

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to article 2, paragraph (f), and article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, on 27 February 2001 in acceding to the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers those reservations to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since their intent is to exempt the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from committing itself to two essential elements of the Convention, one being the general requirement to take measures, including legislation, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (art. 2 (f)) and the other being the requirement to address a specific form of discrimination with respect to the nationality of children (art. 9 (2)).

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.

Accordingly, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the above-mentioned reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

This objection does not prevent the Convention's entry into force between the Kingdom of Spain and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Objection by Sweden to the reservations made by Saudi Arabia

[30 March 2001]

The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the time of its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as to any interpretation of the provisions of the Convention that is incompatible with the norms of Islamic law.

The Government of Sweden is of the view that this general reservation, which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of derogation therefrom, raises doubts as to the object and purpose of the Convention.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have been chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes

necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

This shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Sweden, without the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia benefiting from the said reservation.

Annex V

Communications received between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001

Communication received from France

[14 November 2000]

By indicating that it "expresses reservations" to article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), article 5, paragraph (a), and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g), the Government of the Republic of the Niger is aiming completely to preclude the application of the provisions concerned. The reservation to article 15, paragraph 4, which seeks to deprive married women of the right to choose their residence and domicile, is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The general reservation relating to the provisions of article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), article 5, paragraphs (a) and (b), article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g), seeks to ensure that domestic law, and even domestic practice and the current values of society, prevail in general over the provisions of the Convention. The provisions in question concern not only family relations but also social relations as a whole; in particular, article 2, paragraph (d), imposes an obligation on public authorities and institutions to comply with the ban on any act or practice of discrimination, and article 2, paragraph (f), establishes the obligation to take the appropriate measures, notably legislative measures, to prevent discrimination against women, including in relations between individuals. Because it ignores these obligations, the reservation is manifestly contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the French Republic considers that the reservations to articles 2, 5, 15 and 16 completely vitiate the undertaking of the Republic of the Niger and are manifestly not authorized by the Convention; in consequence, it enters its objection to them.

[The Permanent Mission further adds] that the reservations of the Republic of the Niger, made on 8 October 1999, were notified by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 2 November 1999 and received by the French Republic on 16 November 1999. In these circumstances, the French Republic is still able, as at this date and until 15 November 2000, to lodge an objection and the Secretary-General of the United Nations cannot treat this act as a simple communication.

Communication received from the Netherlands

[6 December 2000]

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the view that these reservations, which seek to limit the obligations of the reserving State by invoking its national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of the Niger to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to paragraph 2 of article 28 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Niger to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Niger.

Annex VI

Withdrawals of reservations and declarations to the Convention between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001

Australia

[30 August 2000]

The Government of Australia having considered the reservations [made upon ratification], hereby withdraws that part of the reservation which states:

> "The Government of Australia advises that it does not accept the application of the Convention in so far as it would require alteration of Defence Force policy which excludes women from combat and combat-related duties. The Government of Australia is reviewing this policy so as to more closely define 'combat' and 'combat-related duties'."

Austria

[11 September 2000]

On 11 September 2000, the Government of Austria informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation to article 7, paragraph (b), of the Convention, made upon ratification.

Annex VII

Reports of States parties considered by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women between 1 August 2000 and 1 August 2001

Twenty-fourth session

Initial reports

Burundi
Kazakhstan
Maldives
Uzbekistan

Combined second, third and fourth periodic reports

Jamaica

Combined third and fourth periodic reports

Mongolia

Third periodic report and fourth periodic reports

Finland

Third periodic report and combined fourth and fifth periodic reports

Egypt

Twenty-fifth session

Initial reports

Andorra

Combined initial, second and third periodic reports

Guinea

Initial periodic report and second periodic report

Singapore

Second periodic report

Guyana

Second periodic report and third periodic report

Netherlands

Second periodic report and combined third and fourth periodic reports

Viet Nam

Fourth periodic report and fifth periodic report

Nicaragua
Sweden

Annex VIII

Reports of States parties submitted but not yet considered by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as at 1 August 2001

State party	*Date received*	*Document symbol*
Initial reports		
Costa Rica	10 July 2001	CEDAW/C/CRI/1
Fiji	29 February 2000	CEDAW/C/FJI/1
Combined initial, second and third periodic reports		
Estonia	14 June 2001	CEDAW/C/EST/1-3
Trinidad and Tobago	23 January 2001	CEDAW/C/TTO/1-3
Second periodic reports		
Armenia	23 August 1999	CEDAW/C/ARM/2
Czech Republic	10 March 2000	CEDAW/C/CZE/2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1998	CEDAW/C/LBY/2
Morocco	29 February 2000	CEDAW/C/MOR/2
Slovenia	26 April 1999	CEDAW/C/SVN/2
Combined second and third periodic reports		
Equatorial Guinea	6 January 1994	CEDAW/C/GNQ/2-3
Uruguay	8 February 1999	CEDAW/C/URY/2-3
Third periodic reports		
France	5 October 1999	CEDAW/C/FRA/3
Uganda	22 May 2000	CEDAW/C/UGA/3
Combined third and fourth periodic reports		
Belgium	29 September 1998	CEDAW/C/BEL/3-4
El Salvador	26 July 2001	CEDAW/C/SLV/3-4
Guatemala	20 March 2001	CEDAW/C/GUA/3-4
Iceland	15 July 1998	CEDAW/C/ICE/3-4
Kenya	5 January 2000	CEDAW/C/KEN/3-4
Sri Lanka	7 October 1999	CEDAW/C/LKA/3-4
Tunisia	27 July 2000	CEDAW/C/TUN/3-4
Zambia	12 August 1999	CEDAW/C/ZAM/3-4

State party	*Date received*	*Document symbol*
Fourth periodic reports		
Argentina	18 January 2000	CEDAW/C/ARG/4
Barbados	24 November 2000	CEDAW/C/BAR/4
Denmark	9 January 1997	CEDAW/C/DEN/4
Japan	24 July 1998	CEDAW/C/JPN/4
Portugal	23 November 1999	CEDAW/C/PRT/4
Yemen	8 March 2000	CEDAW/C/YEM/4
Combined fourth and fifth periodic reports		
Greece	19 April 2001	CEDAW/C/GRC/4-5
Hungary	19 September 2000	CEDAW/C/HUN/4-5
Ukraine	2 August 1999	CEDAW/C/UKR/4-5
Fifth periodic reports		
Denmark	13 June 2000	CEDAW/ C/DEN/5
El Salvador	26 July 2001	CEDAW/C/SLV/5
Mexico	1 December 2000	CEDAW/C/MEX/5
Norway	23 March 2000	CEDAW/C/NOR/5
Peru	21 July 2000	CEDAW/C/PER/5
Portugal	13 June 2001	CEDAW/C/PRT/5
Russian Federation	3 March 1999	CEDAW/C/USR/5

Annex IX

Reports of States parties due but not yet submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as at 1 August 2001

State party	*Date due*
Initial reports	
Albania	10 June 1995
Angola	17 October 1987
Bahamas	5 November 1994
Benin	11 April 1993
Bhutan	30 September 1982
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 October 1994
Botswana	12 September 1997
Brazil	2 March 1985
Cambodia	14 November 1993
Cape Verde	3 September 1982
Central Africa	21 July 1992
Chad	9 July 1996
Comoros	30 November 1995
Congo	25 August 1983
Côte d'Ivoire	17 January 1997
Djibouti	2 January 2000
Dominica	3 September 1982
Eritrea	5 October 1996
Gambia	16 May 1994
Grenada	29 September 1991
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 1986
Haiti	3 September 1982
Kuwait	2 October 1995
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 September 1982
Latvia	14 May 1993
Lebanon	21 May 1998
Lesotho	21 September 1996
Liberia	16 August 1985
Malaysia	4 August 1996
Malta	7 April 1992
Mozambique	16 May 1998
Niger	8 November 2000
Pakistan	11 April 1997
Papua New Guinea	11 February 1996
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 May 1986
Saint Lucia	7 November 1983
Samoa	25 October 1993
Seychelles	4 June 1993
Sierra Leone	11 December 1989
Suriname	31 March 1994
Switzerland	26 April 1998

State party	*Date due*
Tajikistan	25 October 1994
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 February 1995
Togo	26 October 1984
Turkmenistan	31 May 1998
Tuvalu	6 November 2000
Vanuatu	8 October 1996
Second periodic reports	
Albania	10 June 1999
Algeria	21 June 2000
Angola	17 October 1991
Azerbaijan	9 August 2000
Bahamas	5 November 1998
Benin	11 April 1997
Bhutan	30 September 1986
Bolivia	8 July 1995
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 October 1998
Brazil	2 March 1989
Burundi	7 February 1997
Cambodia	14 November 1997
Cameroon	22 September 1999
Cape Verde	3 September 1986
Central African Republic	21 July 1996
Chad	9 July 2000
Comoros	30 November 1999
Congo	25 August 1987
Costa Rica	4 May 1991
Côte d'Ivoire	17 January 2001
Croatia	9 October 1997
Dominica	3 September 1986
Fiji	27 September 2000
Gabon	20 February 1988
Gambia	16 May 1998
Georgia	25 November 1999
Grenada	29 September 1995
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 1990
Haiti	3 September 1986
India	8 August 1998
Kuwait	2 October 1999
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 September 1986
Latvia	14 May 1997
Lesotho	21 September 2000
Liberia	16 August 1989
Liechtenstein	21 January 2001
Madagascar	16 April 1994
Malawi	11 April 1992
Malaysia	4 August 2000

State party	*Date due*
Maldives	1 July 1998
Mali	10 October 1990
Malta	7 April 1996
Namibia	23 December 1997
Nepal	22 May 1996
Pakistan	11 April 2001
Papua New Guinea	11 February 2000
Republic of Moldova	31 July 1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 May 1990
Saint Lucia	7 November 1987
Samoa	25 October 1997
Seychelles	4 June 1997
Sierra Leone	11 December 1993
Slovakia	27 June 1998
South Africa	14 January 2001
Suriname	31 March 1998
Tajikistan	25 October 1998
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 February1999
Togo	26 October 1988
Trinidad and Tobago	11 February 1995
Uzbekistan	18 August 2000
Vanuatu	8 October 2000
Zimbabwe	12 June 1996
Third periodic reports	
Angola	17 October 1995
Belize	15 June 1999
Benin	11 April 2001
Bhutan	30 September 1990
Bolivia	7 July 1999
Brazil	2 March 1993
Burundi	7 February 2001
Cape Verde	3 September 1990
Central African Republic	21 July 2000
Congo	25 August 1991
Costa Rica	4 May 1995
Cyprus	22 August 1994
Czech Republic	24 March 2001
Dominica	3 September 1990
Gabon	20 February 1992
Ghana	1 February 1995
Grenada	29 September 1999
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 1994
Guyana	3 September 1990
Haiti	3 September 1990
Israel	2 November 2000
Jordan	31 July 2001

State party	*Date due*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 September 1990
Latvia	14 May 2001
Liberia	16 August 1993
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15 June 1998
Madagascar	16 April 1998
Malawi	11 April 1996
Mali	10 October 1994
Malta	7 April 2000
Mauritius	8 August 1993
Nepal	22 May 2000
Paraguay	6 May 1996
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 May 1994
Saint Lucia	7 November 1991
Senegal	7 March 1994
Seychelles	4 June 2001
Sierra Leone	11 December 1997
Togo	26 October 1992
Trinidad and Tobago	11 February 1999
Zimbabwe	12 June 2000
Fourth periodic reports	
Angola	17 October 1999
Australia	27 August 1996
Belarus	3 September 1994
Bhutan	30 September 1994
Brazil	2 March 1997
Bulgaria	10 March 1995
Burkina Faso	13 November 2000
Cape Verde	3 September 1994
Congo	25 August 1995
Costa Rica	4 May 1999
Cyprus	22 August 1998
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16 November 1999
Dominica	3 September 1994
Ecuador	9 December 1994
Equatorial Guinea	22 November 1997
Ethiopia	10 October 1994
France	13 January 1997
Gabon	20 February 1996
Ghana	1 February 1999
Guinea	8 September 1995
Guinea-Bissau	22 September 1998
Guyana	3 September 1994
Haiti	3 September 1994
Honduras	2 April 1996
Indonesia	13 October 1997
Iraq	12 September 1999

State party	*Date due*
Ireland	22 January 1999
Italy	10 July 1998
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 September 1994
Liberia	16 August 1997
Malawi	11 April 2000
Mali	10 October 1998
Mauritius	8 August 1997
Nigeria	13 July 1998
Panama	28 November 1994
Paraguay	6 May 2000
Poland	3 September 1994
Rwanda	3 September 1994
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 May 1998
Saint Lucia	7 November 1995
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 September 1994
Senegal	7 March 1998
Thailand	8 September 1998
Togo	26 October 1996
Turkey	19 January 1999
Turkmenistan	31 May 2000
Uganda	21 August 1998
United Republic of Tanzania	19 September 1998
Uruguay	8 November 1994
Venezuela	1 June 1996
Fifth periodic reports	
Australia	27 August 2000
Barbados	3 September 1999
Belarus	3 September 1998
Bhutan	30 September 1998
Brazil	2 March 2001
Bulgaria	10 March 1999
Canada	9 January 1999
Cape Verde	3 September 1998
China	3 September 1998
Columbia	18 February 1999
Congo	25 August 1999
Cuba	3 September 1998
Dominica	3 September 1998
Dominican Republic	2 September 1999
Ecuador	9 December 1998
Ethiopia	10 October 1998
France	31 January 2001
Gabon	20 February 2000
Guatemala	11 September 1999
Guinea	8 September 1999
Guyana	3 September 1998
Haiti	3 September 1998

State party	*Date due*
Honduras	2 April 2000
Kenya	8 April 2001
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 September 1998
Mongolia	3 September 1998
Panama	28 November 1998
Philippines	4 September 1998
Poland	3 September 1998
Rwanda	3 September 1998
Saint Lucia	7 November 1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 September 1998
Spain	4 February 2001
Sri Lanka	4 November 1998
Togo	26 October 2000
Uruguay	8 November 1998
Venezuela	1 June 2000
Viet Nam	19 March 1999
Yemen	29 June 2001

Annex X

States parties which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as at 1 August 2001

State party	*Date signed*	*Ratification, accession*
1. Andorra	9 July 2001	
2. Argentina	28 February 2000	
3. Austria	10 December 1999	6 September 2000
4. Azerbaijan	6 June 2000	1 June 2001
5. Bangladesh[a]	6 September 2000	6 September 2000
6. Belgium	10 December 1999	
7. Benin	25 May 2000	
8. Bolivia	10 December 1999	27 September 2000
9. Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 September 2000	
10. Brazil	13 March 2001	
11. Bulgaria	6 June 2000	
12. Chile	10 December 1999	
13. Colombia	10 December 1999	
14. Costa Rica	10 December 1999	
15. Croatia	5 June 2000	7 March 2001
16. Cuba	17 March 2000	
17. Cyprus	8 February 2001	
18. Czech Republic	10 December 1999	26 February 2001
19. Denmark	10 December 1999	31 May 2000
20. Dominican Republic	14 March 2000	
21. Ecuador	10 December 1999	
22. El Salvador	4 April 2001	
23. Finland	10 December 1999	29 December 2000
24. France	10 December 1999	9 June 2000
25. Germany	10 December 1999	
26. Ghana	24 February 2000	
27. Greece	10 December 1999	
28. Guatemala	7 September 2000	
29. Guinea-Bissau	12 September 2000	
30. Hungary		22 December 2000
31. Iceland	10 December 1999	6 March 2001
32. Indonesia	28 February 2000	
33. Ireland	7 September 2000	7 September 2000
34. Italy	10 December 1999	22 September 2000

State party	*Date signed*	*Ratification, accession*
35. Kazakhstan	6 September 2000	
36. Lesotho	6 September 2000	
37. Liechtenstein	10 December 1999	
38. Lithuania	8 September 2000	
39. Luxembourg	10 December 1999	
40. Madagascar	7 September 2000	
41. Malawi	7 September 2000	
42. Mali		5 December 2000
43. Mexico	10 December 1999	
44. Mongolia	7 September 2000	
45. Namibia	19 May 2000	26 May 2000
46. Netherlands	10 December 1999	
47. New Zealand	7 September 2000	7 September 2000
48. Nigeria	8 September 2000	
49. Norway	10 December 1999	
50. Panama	9 June 2000	9 May 2001
51. Paraguay	28 December 1999	14 May 2001
52. Peru	22 December 2000	9 April 2001
53. Philippines	21 March 2000	
54. Portugal	16 February 2000	
55. Romania	6 September 2000	
56. Russian Federation	8 May 2001	
57. Sao Tome and Principe	6 September 2000	
58. Senegal	10 December 1999	26 May 2000
59. Sierra Leone	8 September 2000	
60. Slovakia	5 June 2000	17 November 2000
61. Slovenia	10 December 1999	
62. Spain	14 March 2000	6 July 2001
63. Sweden	10 December 1999	
64. Tajikistan	7 September 2000	
65. Thailand	14 June 2000	14 June 2000
66. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 April 2000	
67. Turkey	8 September 2000	
68. Ukraine	7 September 2000	
69. Uruguay	9 May 2000	26 July 2001
70. Venezuela	17 March 2000	

[a] *Declaration.* The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh declared, in accordance with article 10, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol, that it would not undertake the obligations arising out of articles 8 and 9 thereof.